

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

- against -

**RESTITUTION ORDER**  
15-CR-252 (PKC)

EDUARDO LI and RAFAEL SALGUERO,

Defendants.

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PAMELA K. CHEN, United States District Judge:

On October 7, 2016, Defendant Eduardo Li (“Li”) pled guilty to one count of RICO conspiracy and two counts of conspiracy to commit wire fraud. On October 27, 2016, Defendant Rafael Salguero (“Salguero”) pled guilty to one count of RICO conspiracy, two counts of wire fraud conspiracy, and one count of money laundering conspiracy. Li was sentenced on November 13, 2018, and Salguero was sentenced on December 6, 2018. However, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3664(d)(5), the Court deferred ruling on restitution in both cases pending further briefing and submissions by the government, Li, Salguero, and putative victims. The Court held oral argument regarding restitution on February 6, 2019.

Before the Court are the restitution requests of the government and putative victims, the Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (“CONCACAF”), the Costa Rican Football Federation (“FEDEFUT”), and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (“FIFA”), pursuant to the Mandatory Victims Restitution Act (“MVRA”), 18 U.S.C. § 3663A, seeking: (1) legal fees and costs incurred responding to government requests during the investigation and prosecution of Defendants Li and Salguero (CONCACAF); (2) legal fees and costs relating to the preparation of, and litigation over, restitution requests (CONCACAF and FIFA); (3) disgorgement of salary and/or benefits paid to Li and Salguero, respectively (FIFA);

(4) funds embezzled by Li (FIFA and FEDEFUT); and (5) disgorgement of bribes received by Salguero (CONCACAF).

### LEGAL STANDARD<sup>1</sup>

Federal courts “have no inherent power to order restitution” and, therefore, “[a] sentencing court’s power to order restitution . . . depends upon, and is necessarily circumscribed by, statute.” *United States v. Zangari*, 677 F.3d 86, 91 (2d Cir. 2012). The statute at issue here, the MVRA, provides that a sentencing court “shall order” defendants convicted of specified crimes to “make restitution to the victim[(s)] of the offense” in addition to “any other penalty authorized by law.” 18 U.S.C. § 3663A. In relevant part, a defendant must “reimburse the victim[(s)] for lost income[,] . . . transportation, and other expenses incurred during participation in the investigation or prosecution of the offense or attendance at proceedings related to the offense.” *Id.* § 3663A(b)(4). “[R]estitution may be awarded only in the amount of losses directly and proximately caused by the defendant’s conduct.” *United States v. Gushlak*, 728 F.3d 184, 194–95 (2d Cir. 2013); *see also Zangari*, 677 F.3d at 91 (“Because the purpose of restitution is essentially compensatory, and because the MVRA itself limits restitution to the full amount of each victim’s loss, a restitution order must be tied to the victim’s actual, provable, loss.”) (citations, emphasis, and internal quotation marks omitted) (collecting cases). The government bears the burden of establishing the loss amount under the MVRA, and “[a]ny dispute as to the proper amount . . . of restitution shall be resolved by the court by the preponderance of the evidence.” 18 U.S.C. §

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<sup>1</sup> The Court assumes the parties’ familiarity with the relevant facts and procedural history in this case and thus refers to them only to the extent necessary for the Court’s analysis. In addition, as indicated *infra*, the Court relies on, and incorporates by reference, its November 20, 2018 decision regarding restitution with respect to Defendants Juan Angel Napout and Jose Maria Marin. (Dkt. 1084 (“November 20 Restitution Order”).)

3664(e). However, “the MVRA requires only a reasonable approximation of losses supported by a sound methodology.” *Gushlak*, 728 F.3d at 196.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **I. Which Parties Qualify as Victims Under the MVRA**

As an initial matter, the Court finds that FIFA, CONCACAF, and FEDEFUT qualify as victims under the MVRA, because each soccer organization suffered losses as a direct result of the offenses of which Li and Salguero were convicted. 18 U.S.C. § 3663A(a)(2).

### **II. Restitution Owed by Defendant Li**

#### **A. FIFA**

##### **1. FIFA – Benefits**

FIFA asks that Defendant Li be ordered to pay restitution to reimburse FIFA for 20% of the benefit payments Li received from FIFA during the time that Li was participating in the RICO conspiracy, which amounts to \$2,150. (Dkt. 1148, at 3–4.) The government supports this request. (Dkt. 1158, at 3.) Li did not oppose this request in his written submission and conceded it at oral argument. The Court finds that Li is solely liable for \$2,150 to compensate FIFA for 20% of the benefits he received from that organization during his involvement in the criminal conspiracy. (*See* November 20 Restitution Order, at 5–6.)

##### **2. FIFA – Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses Relating to Its Restitution Request as to Li**

FIFA also requests restitution in the amount of \$7,454.08<sup>2</sup> in attorneys’ fees and related expenses for preparing its restitution request and participating in the restitution proceedings

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<sup>2</sup> Although FIFA made its restitution request in Swiss Francs, for ease and consistency, the Court has converted that request into U.S. dollars at a 1:1 conversion ratio. Banque Nationale Suisse, “Current interest rates and exchange rates,”

relating to Li. (Dkt. 1148, at 4 (*as amended* at the February 6, 2019 restitution hearing).) The government supports this request. (Dkt. 1158, at 3–4.) Li disputes this request on the basis that the restitution requested by FIFA does not relate to losses caused by Li. (Dkt. 1163.) The Court finds that FIFA has sufficiently justified its fees and expenses relating to its request for restitution from Li.<sup>3</sup> Therefore, Li is solely liable to FIFA for \$7,454.08 in fees and expenses relating to FIFA’s pursuit of restitution as to him.

### **3. FIFA – Embezzled Funds**

FIFA seeks \$172,000 in funds embezzled by Li that FIFA had sent to FEDEFUT to pay for stadium repairs. Because those funds were in excess of what was necessary to make the repairs, they should have been returned to FIFA; instead, Li took the excess funds for himself. The government supports this request, (Dkt. 1158, at 4.), and Li conceded it at oral argument. Therefore, Li is solely liable to FIFA for \$172,000 in restitution for funds embezzled by Li.

## **B. CONCACAF**

### **1. CONCACAF – Investigative Fees and Expenses**

CONCACAF requests restitution in the amount of \$1,478,204.70 in attorneys’ fees and expenses in connection with responding to specific investigation requests from the government.

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[https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/stat/statrep/id/current\\_interest\\_exchange\\_rates](https://www.snb.ch/en/iabout/stat/statrep/id/current_interest_exchange_rates) (last visited Feb. 22, 2019). Notably, “in recognition of the Court’s November 20 Restitution Order,” FIFA limited its restitution-related fees request “to those incurred between submitting [its] supplemental request and the hearing . . . scheduled for February 6, 2019.” (Dkt. 1148, at 4.) In its supplemental request, filed on December 21, 2018, FIFA requested fees and expenses in the amount of CHF 2933.78, but asked that it be allowed to request additional restitution for fees and expenses incurred thereafter in connection with Li’s restitution proceedings. (*Id.*) At oral argument, FIFA updated its restitution request to \$7,454.08. FIFA offered to provide a complete accounting of the additional fees at the February 6, 2019 restitution hearing, but the Court did not request one.

<sup>3</sup> Although the Court did not require FIFA to provide an accounting of the additional fees and expenses it incurred relating to restitution in Li’s case, the Court finds that the amount being requested by FIFA is reasonable, given the complexity of the legal and factual issues involved.

(Dkt. 1149, at 2.) As it did in connection with the Napout and Marin sentencings, the government supports this request for restitution. (Dkt. 1158, at 3.) Defendant Li opposes it, arguing, in sum and substance, that the majority of these fees and expenses did not relate to the investigation or prosecution of Li's case.<sup>4</sup> (Dkt. 1162, at 3–4.)

The Court rejects Li's argument. Having pled guilty to the overarching RICO conspiracy charged in Count I, Li is responsible for all reasonably foreseeable losses to the victims that resulted from the conspiracy, which includes the fees and costs incurred by CONCACAF in assisting the government, at its request, with the investigation and prosecution of that conspiracy. (See November 20 Restitution Order, at n.13 (citing *United States v. Smith*, 513 F. App'x 43, 45 (2d Cir. 2013)).) Therefore, Li is jointly and severally liable with all convicted co-conspirators for \$1,478,204.70 in restitution for attorneys' fees and expenses incurred by CONCACAF during its investigation in response to specific government requests.

## **2. CONCACAF – Attorneys' Fees and Expenses Relating to Its Restitution Request**

CONCACAF requests restitution in the amount of \$39,680 in attorney's fees and related expenses for preparing its restitution request and participating in the restitution proceedings relating to Li and his co-conspirators. (Dkt. 1149, at 2.) Li would be jointly and severally liable for this amount. The government supports this request. (Dkt. 1158, at 3.) Li disputes this request

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<sup>4</sup> To the extent Defendant Li complains that CONCACAF's billing records do not show that all of the fees and expenses being claimed related to directly to Li's criminal conduct, the Court rejects that argument for the reasons discussed above. In addition, the Court found, as reflected in its November 20 Restitution Order, that CONCACAF's billing records were "sufficiently detailed and appear to be relevant to the government's requests for evidence and information relating to [Defendants Napout's and Marin's] investigation and prosecution[.]" for which Li, as a co-conspirator, can be held jointly and severally liable. (November 20 Restitution Order, at 16.)

on the basis that the restitution requested by CONCACAF does not relate to losses caused by Li. (Dkt. 1163, at 3–4.) The Court finds that CONCACAF has sufficiently justified its fees and expenses relating to its request for restitution from Li, given that it will be imposed jointly and severally on Salguero and his co-conspirators, and reflects a 20% discount to offset the excessive hourly rates charged by CONCACAF’s counsel. (*See* November 20 Restitution Order, at 17–18.) Therefore, Li is jointly and severally liable with all convicted co-conspirators to CONCACAF for \$39,380 in fees and expenses relating to CONCACAF’s restitution request.

### **3. CONCACAF – Embezzled Funds**

CONCACAF seeks, on behalf of FEDEFUT, \$140,000 in funds embezzled by Li that FIFA had sent to FEDEFUT to be used in connection with the 2014 17-Under Women’s World Cup Tournament. (Dkt. 1149, at 1–2.) Because those funds should have gone to FEDEFUT, it (and not FIFA) is entitled to restitution in that amount. The government and FIFA support this request, (*see* Dkts. 1148, 1158.), and Li concedes it. Therefore, Li is solely liable to FEDEFUT for \$140,000 in restitution for money intended for the 17-Under tournament that Li embezzled.

## **III. Restitution Owed by Defendant Salguero**

### **A. FIFA**

#### **1. FIFA – Salary and Benefits**

FIFA asks that Defendant Salguero be ordered to pay a total of \$829,538.08, which represents 20% of the salary, bonuses, and benefits Salguero received from FIFA between January 2009 and August 2017. (Dkt. 1171, at 1–3.) The government supports this request. (Dkt. 1158, at 3–4.) Salguero does not oppose FIFA receiving restitution for this type of loss, but argues that 10% would be a fairer percentage. (Dkt. 1168, at 5.) The Court rejects this argument for the same reasons explained in the November 20 Restitution Order. (Dkt. 1084, at 4–6). Therefore, Salguero

is solely liable for \$829,538.08 to compensate FIFA for 20% of the salary, bonuses, and benefits he received from FIFA during the period he was involved in the criminal conspiracy.

**2. FIFA – Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses Relating to Its Restitution Request as to Salguero**

FIFA also requests restitution in the amount of \$14,988.90<sup>5</sup> in attorneys’ fees and related expenses for preparing its restitution request and participating in the restitution proceedings relating to Salguero. (Dkt. 1171, at 4.) The government supports this request. (Dkt. 1158, at 3–4.) Salguero concedes that FIFA is entitled to restitution for the expenses incurred in preparing its restitution request, though he seeks apportionment and consideration of his financial circumstances. The Court finds that FIFA has sufficiently justified its fees and expenses relating to its request for restitution from Salguero and that the requested amount is appropriate as to him. Therefore, Salguero is liable to FIFA for \$14,988.90 in fees and expenses relating to FIFA’s pursuit of restitution as to Salguero. The Court, however, has considered Salguero’s financial resources in deciding on a restitution payment schedule.

**B. CONCACAF**

**1. CONCACAF – Investigative Fees and Expenses**

CONCACAF requests restitution in the amount of \$1,478,204.70 in attorneys’ fees and expenses in connection with responding to specific investigation requests from the government. (Dkt. 1177, at 2\_3.) The government supports this request for restitution. (Dkt. 1158.) Defendant

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<sup>5</sup> Again, FIFA made its restitution request in Swiss Francs, which the Court has converted into U.S. dollars at a 1:1 conversion ratio. In its January 25, 2019 supplemental request, FIFA requested CHF 9,352.13 in legal fees and expenses, but asked that it be allowed to request additional restitution for fees and expenses incurred thereafter in connection with Salguero’s restitution proceedings. (Dkt. 1171, at 4.) At oral argument, FIFA updated its restitution request to \$14,988.90.

Salguero opposes it for the same reasons as argued by Defendant Li.<sup>6</sup> (Dkt. 1168, 7–9.) The Court again rejects these arguments and finds that, having pled guilty to the overarching RICO conspiracy charged in Count I, Salguero is responsible for all reasonably foreseeable losses to the victims that resulted from the conspiracy, which includes the fees and costs incurred by CONCACAF in assisting the government, at its request, with the investigation and prosecution of that conspiracy. *See Smith*, 513 F. App'x at 45. Therefore, Salguero is jointly and severally liable with all convicted co-conspirators for \$1,478,204.70 in restitution for attorneys' fees and expenses incurred by CONCACAF during its investigation in response to specific government requests.

## **2. CONCACAF – Attorneys' Fees and Expenses Relating to Its Restitution Request**

CONCACAF requests restitution in the amount of \$39,680 in attorneys' fees and related expenses for preparing its restitution request and participating in the restitution proceedings relating to Salguero and his co-conspirators. (Dkt. 1152, at 2.) Salguero would be jointly and severally liable for this amount. The government supports this request. (Dkt. 1158, at 3.) Salguero disputes this request on the basis that the restitution requested by CONCACAF does not relate to losses caused by him. (Dkt. 1168, at 7–9.) The Court finds that CONCACAF has sufficiently justified its fees and expenses relating to its request for restitution from Salguero, given that it will be imposed jointly and severally on Salguero and his co-conspirators, and reflects a 20% discount to offset the excessive hourly rates charged by CONCACAF's counsel. (*See* November 20

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<sup>6</sup> To the extent Defendant Salguero, like Li, complains that CONCACAF's billing records do not show that all of the fees and expenses being claimed related to directly to Salguero's criminal conduct, the Court rejects that argument for the reasons discussed above and reiterates its finding that CONCACAF's billing records were "sufficiently detailed and appear to be relevant to the government's requests for evidence and information relating to [Defendants Napout's and Marin's] investigation and prosecution[,]" for which Salguero, as a co-conspirator, can be held jointly and severally liable. (November 20 Restitution Order, at 16.)



Restitution Order, at 17–18.) Therefore, Salguero is jointly and severally liable with all convicted co-conspirators to CONCACAF for \$39,680 in fees and expenses relating to CONCACAF’s restitution request.

### **3. CONCACAF – Bribe Payments**

CONCACAF seeks \$450,000 in bribes solicited by Salguero and his co-conspirators, Alfred Hawit and Ariel Alvarado, from Full Play heads Hugo and Mariano Jinkis. (Dkt. 1151, at 2–3.) Relying on agency theory, CONCACAF argues that any money that Salguero received in his capacity as CONCACAF’s agent “belongs to CONCACAF[]” as the principal. (*Id.*) As the Court stated at oral argument, it rejects this argument.

While CONCACAF argues that it is entitled to recover the full value of any illegal bribe received by its agent, the Court found in its November 20 Restitution Order that the MVRA has been interpreted in this Circuit to require a direct correlation between Salguero’s gain and CONCACAF’s loss before restitution may be awarded. (Dkt. 1084, at 19–20 (citing *United States v. Finazzo*, 850 F.3d 94 (2d Cir. 2017).) As the Government points out, CONCACAF cannot come close to meeting this burden because Salguero’s criminal conduct did not result in CONCACAF awarding a contract to the bribe payors, *i.e.*, there can be no argument that the bribe amount constitutes a portion of marketing rights sold that was withheld from CONCACAF. (Dkt. 1158, at 3.) The cases cited by CONCACAF in support of its agency theory of restitution are inapposite. Indeed, nearly every case CONCACAF cites addresses the remedy for a civil breach of contract under various state laws. *See, e.g., British Am. & E. Co., Inc. v. Wirth Ltd.*, 592 F.2d 75 (2d Cir. 1979) (addressing the acceptance of a bribe as a breach of contract under New York law);<sup>7</sup> *Excel*

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<sup>7</sup> In the context of a civil breach of contract dispute, the Second Circuit held in *British American & Eastern Co., Inc.*:

*Handbag Co., Inc. v. Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.*, 630 F.2d 379 (5th Cir. 1980) (recognizing a commercial bribery defense under Florida law in a breach of contract dispute). While CONCACAF does cite one case from the Ninth Circuit supporting the application of agency theory in federal criminal restitution proceedings with respect to bribe payments (Dkt. 1151, at 2–3 (citing *United States v. Gaytan*, 342 F.3d 1010 (9th Cir. 2003))), that theory is foreclosed here by the Second Circuit’s more recent decision in *United States v. Finazzo*, 850 F.3d 94 (2d Cir. 2017).

In *Finazzo*, the panel held that under 18 U.S.C. § 3663A restitution may only be awarded where there is a “direct correlation between the defendant’s gain and the victim[’s] loss.” *Id.* at 117–18. As part of this holding, the Second Circuit reaffirmed that “[t]he goal of restitution, in the criminal context, is ‘to restore a victim, to the extent money can do so, to the position he occupied before sustaining injury.’” *Id.* at 117 (quoting *United States v. Battista*, 575 F.3d 226, 229 (2d Cir. 2009)). In line with this principle, the Court interprets the holding in *Finazzo* as precluding a principal from obtaining an illegal bribe paid to its agent because the principal would not be entitled to receive such a bribe itself, and thus the deprivation of that bribe does not “directly correlate” to the principal’s “loss.” To find otherwise would be to award a windfall to

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[W]here there is an agency relationship, the principal is entitled to recover any monies paid as commercial bribes to his agent. . . . In addition, where there is an agency relationship, the principal need not show injury through bribe-taking in order to defend against an action by the agent for compensation or to prevail in an action to recover the amount of the bribes. The strong public policy against all kinds of bribery requires that injury be presumed under these circumstances. The acceptance by an agent of secret payments to himself for doing what he is already under an obligation to do is obviously destructive to the relationship with his principal and contrary to dealing fairly with customers of the principal.

592 F.2d at 79. Notwithstanding the Second Circuit’s application of agency theory in the civil context to allow a principal to recover illegal bribes received by its agent, the Court finds that the Circuit’s subsequent holding in *Finazzo* renders the agency relationship non-dispositive, if not irrelevant, in deciding whether to award restitution under the MVRA to a principal for bribes accepted by its agent.

CONCACAF, rather than make whole a measurable loss. Accordingly, the Court finds that the agency theory does not apply in this case because it has not been shown that Salguero's acceptance of the bribes caused CONCACAF to lose money to which it was entitled. As the Court held in its November 20 Restitution Order, CONCACAF is only entitled to restitution for lost revenue if it can show that the bribery accepted by Salguero and his co-conspirators caused CONCACAF to receive under-valued media rights. (Nov. 20 Restitution Order, at 13–15, 18–23.) Therefore, Salguero is not liable to CONCACAF for the \$450,000 in bribes that he solicited to influence the award of media rights to Full Play.

#### **IV. Joint and Several Liability**

The Second Circuit has held that “[i]f the court finds that more than [one] defendant has contributed to the loss of a victim, the court may make each defendant liable for payment of the full amount of restitution or may apportion liability among the defendants to reflect the level of contribution to the victim’s loss and economic circumstances of each defendant.” *Smith*, 513 F. App’x at 45 (citing 18 U.S.C. § 3664(h)). A district court may impose restitution holding the defendant liable for the “reasonably foreseeable acts of all co-conspirators,” even “where the jury had acquitted the defendant as to some aspects of the conspiracy.” *United States v. Boyd*, 222 F.3d 47, 50–51 (2d Cir. 2000).

Here, the Court divides the restitution award into two categories: (1) restitution owed solely by either Li or Salguero; and (2) restitution owed jointly and severally by Li, Salguero and the other defendants convicted of the same bribery scheme or schemes. Therefore, Defendants Li’s and Salguero’s restitution obligations are as follows:

**Defendant Li**

<b>Type of Liability</b>	<b>Restitution Owed</b>
<b>Sole Liability</b>	
FIFA	Benefits: \$2,150
FIFA	Restitution Request: \$7,454.08
FIFA	Embezzled Funds: \$172,000
FEDEFUT	Embezzled Funds: \$140,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$321,604.08</b>
<b>Joint and Several Liability with <u>All</u> Convicted Co-conspirators</b>	
CONCACAF	Investigative Expenses: \$1,478,204.70
CONCACAF	Restitution Request: \$39,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,517,884.70</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,839,488.78</b>

**Defendant Salguero**

<b>Type of Liability</b>	<b>Restitution Owed</b>
<b>Sole Liability</b>	
FIFA	Salary, Bonus & Benefits: \$829,538.08
FIFA	Restitution Request: \$14,988.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$844,526.98</b>
<b>Joint and Several Liability with <u>All</u> Convicted Co-conspirators</b>	
CONCACAF	Investigative Expenses: \$1,478,204.70
CONCACAF	Restitution Request: \$39,680
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,517,884.70</b>
<b>CUMULATIVE TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,362,411.68</b>

**V. Payment Schedule**

While 18 U.S.C. § 3664 prohibits the Court from considering “the economic circumstances of the defendant” in determining the proper amount of restitution, the Court may consider the defendant’s financial resources and assets, projected earnings and other income, and financial obligations in fashioning a restitution payment schedule. 18 U.S.C. 3664(f)(1)(A)(1)–(2); *see*

*Smith*, 513 F. App'x at 45–46 (noting that district courts “ha[ve] the discretion to apportion liability among . . . coconspirators or to hold [a co-conspirator] jointly and severally liable for the full loss caused by the conspiracy”).

At the close of the February 6, 2019 restitution hearing, the Court directed the parties to confer regarding a proposed restitution payment schedule for Li and Salguero, respectively. On February 13, 2019, the government proposed the following schedule for both Defendants:

- Nov. 20, 2019: The greater of \$15,000 or 10% of gross income, if any, received from the date of the restitution order.
- May 20, 2020 and every six months thereafter: 10% of gross income, if any, received since the previous payment date.

(Dkt. 1198, at 1.) The government explained:

The payment dates set forth above correspond to the restitution payment dates set by the Court for [Defendants Napout and Marin]. . . . Accordingly, the proposed contemplates that defendants owing restitution will make payments on the same date until the judgements are satisfied. The government submits this schedule will balance the interest in securing timely payment for victims with the interest in leaving room for additional defendants to contribute to restitution, subject to further scheduling orders and their ability to pay, and for the government to seek approval to use forfeited funds to cover victim losses.

(*Id.*, at 1–2.) Salguero consents to this schedule. (*Id.*, at 1.) Li opposes it and instead proposes that restitution payments be set at \$100 per month. (*Id.*)

The Court finds that the restitution payment schedule proposed by the government, and agreed to by Salguero, is appropriate and, as argued by the government, balances the government's and victims' interest in timely payment of restitution with Li's and Salguero's interest in allowing other convicted defendants with whom Li and Salguero are jointly liable to contribute to the repayment of victims' losses. The Court also finds that the proposed schedule—which mandates restitution payments based on a percentage of each defendant's monthly income—accommodates

both Li's and Salguero's personal financial circumstances, as set forth in their respective Presentence Reports. (*See* Dkt. 1055, at ¶¶ 92–96 (Li); Dkt. 1079, at ¶¶ 88–91 (Salguero).)

The Court, therefore, adopts the government's proposed restitution payment schedule for Defendants Li and Salguero.

### CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated herein, the government's motions for restitution as to Defendants Eduardo Li and Rafael Salguero are granted in part and denied in part. The Court awards the following restitution amounts:

- (1) FIFA is entitled to a total of \$1,026,131.06 in restitution;
- (2) CONCACAF is entitled to a total of \$1,517,884.70 in restitution;<sup>8</sup> and
- (3) FEDEFUT is entitled to a total of \$140,000 in restitution.

Restitution shall be paid by Defendants Li and Salguero, respectively, pursuant to the following schedule:

- By Nov. 20, 2019: the greater of \$15,000 or 10% of Defendant's gross income, if any, received from the date of the restitution order.
- By May 20, 2020 and every six months thereafter: 10% of Defendant's gross income, if any, received since the previous payment date.

SO ORDERED.

/s/Pamela K. Chen  
Pamela K. Chen  
United States District Judge

Dated: February 24, 2019  
Brooklyn, New York

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<sup>8</sup> The restitution owed to CONCACAF by Defendants Li and Salguero is the same as, and not in addition to, the restitution previously awarded to CONCACAF in connection with the sentences of Defendants Napout and Marin. By contrast, the restitution owed to FIFA by Li and Salguero is in addition to any restitution previously awarded to FIFA from Napout, Marin, and any other sentenced Defendant. Thus far, FEDEFUT has not been awarded restitution from any other Defendant.